

department-to-day connected with the war have the formal issue there of the president's proclamation calling for troops. The message recommending a declaration of war which is to go to congress next Monday unless there is a change of plans, has been under preparation during the day and that in connection with the study of some questions connected with the neutrality laws was about all that the department had in hand connected with the war.

WAR LIKELY TO BE DECLARED.

President Will Send in a Message Recommending 10-Or Right to Blockade Cuba.

Washington, April 23.—Members of the cabinet, with only one or two exceptions, still believe a war declaration is absolutely necessary in order to fix a proper status of this government, as such a declaration unquestionably would enlarge the scope of the rights of this government in case of a general conflict, and it is practically settled that congress will be asked to take this step on Monday or soon thereafter.

The naval officials are anxious to have the declaration of war made at the earliest moment, in order that they may make use of prize money, resulting from the sale of Spanish ships they may capture. However, it may be stated that several members of the cabinet are opposed to seizure of merchant vessels which are not loaded with contraband of war nor destined to supply with food the Spanish forces in Cuba, taking the view that, although the rules of war as practiced in the past do permit the seizure of such craft, the action is hardly consistent with the position taken by the United States at the time of the Paris agreement.

The refusal of the United States to enter the agreement to refrain from the practice of privateering was largely because the government desired to carry the principle much further and exempt from seizure the property of individuals at sea. Although our government is not bound at present by any statement made at that time, there is a belief on the part of some of the cabinet officers that merchant vessels should have at least the benefit of a notice of the outbreak of hostilities before seizure. Meanwhile, in the opinion of the naval authorities, and the state department, no prize money is likely to be awarded and the Spanish vessels already captured in advance of a declaration of war, although this is a point for judicial determination, doubtless be speedily settled by an admiralty court.

Members of the diplomatic corps say that no question can be raised as to the right of the United States to declare a blockade. This being conceded, foreign powers will accept it as binding. Speaking of the blockade, the military attaché of one of the leading foreign establishments here said:

"The right of blockade is clearly recognized, and this blockade of Cuba will be universally respected by foreign powers. The limited extent of the blockade is doubtless due to the necessity of making the blockade effective. Unless effective, a blockade is not binding, and with the extended seacoast surrounding Cuba it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to maintain effective blockade of the island. The blockade will have the effect of stopping all commerce, even in neutral ships, to and from the ports covered by the president's proclamation. But at the same time it should be understood that a neutral ship may take her own chances of running the blockade. In that case she acts at her peril and she can, under no circumstances, expect indemnity from either of the belligerent powers."

This military aide, who is a recognized authority on war strategy, also pointed out the two strategic moves open to the Spanish navy, one or the other of which, he believed, would be adopted. He said: "The first, and probably the best strategic naval move by Spain, would be to concentrate and hold her fleet at the Cape Verde islands and the Canaries, and wait until the American fleet came to them. They would then have the advantage of position, base of supplies, and ample coal. It would be a waiting game, but it would promise much better results than seeking a decisive naval engagement far away from the base of supplies and from coal. The only serious difficulty would be that it would necessitate the abandonment of Cuba and Porto Rico. Whether the Spaniards are willing to make so great a sacrifice as a strategic move for ultimate naval success, remains to be seen."

"If, not then the Spanish navy must choose the other strategic move of making a dash to this side and risking everything on the chance of a decisive victory at the outset. It would be a desperate move, but if successfully executed it would prove of incalculable value, not only in its material results, including the defense of Cuba and Porto Rico, but also the sentimental influences of encouragement, inspiring enthusiasm. But it would be a most hazardous move, as the Spanish ships would have the Atlantic between them and the home ports, with little or no chance of replenishing their coal supplies."

"What course the Spanish strategists will adopt I do not know, but, all things considered, it seems to me likely they will adopt a waiting game and a retirement of their naval forces until the United States fleet, eager for a contest, goes in quest of them."

The foreign representatives are beginning

NOT FOR FRIENDS

Are We to Eat What We Don't Want.

A famous physician, in a late article on the subject of health, speaking particularly of the value of good digestion, says:

"Don't eat anything you don't want, even to please your friends."

"Don't be afraid of microbes; they will not hurt you."

A healthy condition of the stomach makes a healthy skin and a good complexion.

Learn and practice good habits; they are easy and most pleasant.

A diet with an eye to the requirement should consist of liquids—milk, water, but not coffee or tea; no hot breads, plenty of butter and cheese.

Above all, eat slowly and never exercise until half an hour after meals."

Another says: "I have known weak eyes cured by leaving off coffee, and hundreds of other cases of nervous troubles, like kidney complaints, dyspepsia, liver and heart trouble, and bowel complications directly relieved by the use of Postum Food Food. The alkaloids of coffee are a serious poison to many people and when one finds the cause and takes some natural food like Postum Food Food, the broken down nerve centers all over the human body. Ten days' trial will prove the facts and furnish great relief to the sufferer."

25 and 50 cent packages at grocers.

to feel much uneasiness over the situation of foreign subjects residing at Havana and other points covered by the blockade. So long as the blockade is peaceful, the foreign residents are not likely to suffer. But in case of a bombardment the foreign element might be put in jeopardy along with the native population, unless ample time were given to foreigners to withdraw. For that reason earnest inquiries are being made at the embassies and legations as to what notice the United States will give foreign residents at Havana and elsewhere of the imminence of bombardment. There is no doubt this government would give ample time for foreigners to withdraw, and, in case of non-combatants, it is usual to give at least twenty-four hours' notice of a bombardment, but there might be serious difficulty in the way of such notice, in case the Spanish forts open fire on American ships, as it is hardly to be expected that the ships would remain under fire for twenty-four hours without returning the fire. Under the existing circumstances, members of the diplomatic corps are looking for a notification giving ample time for the withdrawal of all foreign colonies.

IS HAWAII TO BE SEIZED?

Honolulu Papers Declare the United States Is Contemplating Such a Move.

Victoria, B. C., April 23.—Mail steamer Warrimoo arrived this morning, after a ten-day voyage. She left Sydney March 23 and Honolulu April 15. She brings news from Honolulu that United States Consul Haywood has bought up all available coal at that port for the use of the United States government to meet any emergency which may possibly arise owing to hostilities. The total amount purchased was 15,000 tons, the price paid being a very high one. The United States has already 800 tons there, and the extra supply will, the consul believes, meet all demands until more arrives.

Shipping companies will not sell any coal at any price, as all they have will be required for their steamers. The big purchase of the United States has stripped the market, and it is feared steamers coming to Honolulu to coal will be compelled to tie up.

The Hawaiian Star of April 14 says: "The stars and stripes may float over the government buildings at this time, but at a late hour this afternoon information had been received that the American minister and admiral will take formal possession of the island in the name of the United States tomorrow morning. It is impossible to find confirmation or denial of the rumor, but it comes from high authority."

The Hawaiian Bulletin says: "Admiral Miller said yesterday afternoon that he was in Honolulu to annex the Sandwich Islands, and would not leave until that was accomplished."

Vancouver, B. C., April 22.—According to advice brought here to-day on the steamer Warrimoo, from Honolulu, the sensational story that the American flag was to be hoisted over Honolulu is without foundation.

The Hawaiian Gazette, the official government paper, under date of April 15, publishes denials by United States Minister Sewall, Admiral Miller and President Dole, who say the story is absurd.

DON CARLOS NOT PLEASED.

The Spanish Pretender Severely Criticizes Policy of the Queen Regent.

New York, April 23.—"I formally decline to hold any communication whatever with the people of the United States," said Don Carlos to the World correspondent in Brussels, last night.

He conversed freely upon the situation until he was asked if he had any message to send your people. Then his face took on a somber expression as he spoke as quoted.

He condemned severely the policy pursued by the queen regent, saying: "She has sacrificed the national dignity by temporizing with America and allowing interference in the democratic affairs of Spain. She has been compelled now to choose between either a civil war or a war with the United States."

SENIOR CRISP'S VIEW.

He Says American Democratic Principles Will Soon Have Revolutionized Europe.

New York, April 23.—"Great danger is threatening the principles and institutions of the Latin people," said ex-Premier Crisp last night to the World correspondent. "De Tomyeville's prophecy will soon be fulfilled, and for weal or for woe, American democratic principles will have revolutionized Europe."

Italy, the foreign official organ, says: "The powers must either urge Spain to abandon Cuba or to face a long war, probably fatal to Spain and its monarchy."

This declaration indicates a change of front on the part of the Italian foreign office, which heretofore has supported Spain in her determination not to surrender Cuba.

Lieutenant Commander Cowles, who ran the Fern back and forth between Havana and Key West during the exciting days succeeding the Maine disaster, has been assigned to command the Topeka. Lieutenant Commander Winslow takes command of the Fern, in place of Captain Cowles, being detached from the St. Louis for that purpose.

THE TOPEKA IS SAFE.

It Was Another Ship That Collided With the Albatross Tuesday Evening.

London, April 23.—The United States cruiser Topeka, is safe. It was not the cruiser which collided with the Albatross Tuesday evening, after leaving Falmouth. The steamer Jesaminid, British, has arrived at Cardiff, in a damaged condition. She reported having been in collision with the Albatross.

Lieutenant Commander Cowles, who ran the Fern back and forth between Havana and Key West during the exciting days succeeding the Maine disaster, has been assigned to command the Topeka. Lieutenant Commander Winslow takes command of the Fern, in place of Captain Cowles, being detached from the St. Louis for that purpose.

A Neutrality Proclamation. St. Johns, N. F., April 23.—Governor Murray, acting under instructions from the British government, issued a neutrality proclamation to-day, warning British subjects against violation of the neutrality laws, as a state of war exists between Spain and the United States. The governor has also ordered that the St. Johns dry docks be reserved for the use of British warships in the event of emergency arising.

Lake Tug Purchased. Cleveland, O., April 23.—Navy experts have decided to buy for the government the powerful and speedy tug, William Kennedy, of this port. She is ninety feet long and can steam 30 miles without recouping. She will be sent to the Atlantic coast immediately to join the "mosquito fleet."

Gresham to Sail at Once. Cleveland, O., April 23.—The revenue cutter Gresham has been ordered to sail at once for the Atlantic coast. She will be in two at Odgersburg in order to permit her passage through the canal. It is said the Canadian government will offer no objection to the Gresham passing through the canal.

AS HAVANA SAW IT

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN FLEET OFF THE HARBOR.

VIEWED BY CURIOUS CROWDS

NO SIGN OF ALARM APPARENT IN ANY QUARTER.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM PREVAILS

SPANIARDS ANXIOUS TO GET AT THE "INVASERS."

Authorities Are Taking Every Precaution to Guard Against a Night Surprise and to Resist Attack—From 35,000 to 40,000 Soldiers in Havana.

Havana, April 22, 8:30 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.) At 4:45 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, the semaphore signaled that a fleet had been sighted on the Eastern side of the island. It was said to be without any colors to show its nationality.

From the front of Moro castle the correspondent of the Associated Press saw smoke in the distance, and soon afterward he made out three vessels on the horizon. At that time La Punta, the fort on the side of the harbor opposite Moro castle, was crowded with curious people, including many ladies. In addition, crowds of people could be seen at various points of vantage, many of them gathering on the roofs of houses.

At 6 p. m. the semaphore signaled that it was the United States fleet which was in sight, and at 6:15 a red flag was run up at the signal station, warning guns were fired from Moro castle and afterward from Cabanas fortress, adjoining it. This caused excitement throughout the city and was the first real note of war.

When the first signal came from the semaphore station, a British schooner which was in the harbor put to sea. She was immediately followed by the German steamer Remus. Some time afterward, the American steamer Saratoga put to sea.

The cannon shots from the fortresses stirred up the regular troops and volunteers throughout Havana and its vicinity, and there was a rush to quarters. The signal guns from the fortifications echoed to the palace and throughout the streets, causing people to rush from the houses, with the result that all the thoroughfares were soon crowded with excited inhabitants.

Captain General Blanco heard the shots while at the palace, to which place the generals and commanders of the volunteers promptly reported, full of excitement and warlike enthusiasm. Some time afterward the captain general, accompanied by his staff, the generals and others, left the palace and were warmly acclaimed by the soldiers and populace. The general then made a brief, plain inspection of the fortifications and went to a spot from which he could see the approaching fleet.

There certainly was no sign of alarm anywhere. The Spaniards are confident that Havana is prepared for any eventualities, and they have great faith in the strength of their forts, batteries, etc., and in the effectiveness of their heavy artillery.

In fact, there was a feeling of satisfaction at the warlike tremors, which spread everywhere, when it was seen that the hour of battle was apparently approaching and that the Spaniards were soon to give battle to their enemies. Only those who witnessed the demeanor of the people, soldiers and civilians, can understand the enthusiasm which prevailed on all sides.

As the time passed, more and more people crowded to the spot from which the fleets could be seen favorably. By 8:30 p. m. there was a great movement of the masses through all the streets and on all the squares. The coffee houses and clubs were crowded with excited people, discussing the arrival of the American warships. The Spaniards expressed themselves as anxious to measure arms with the "invasers," and there was no expression of doubt as to the result.

Many of the stores are closed, as their owners and employees are volunteers, and have, therefore, been called to the defense of the city.

As this dispatch is sent, the civil and military authorities of Havana are in consultation at the palace and every precaution possible to the Spaniards has been taken to guard against a night surprise and to resist an attack if the bombardment is commenced.

Throughout the evening the scenes of enthusiasm continued in the harbor districts, and San Lazaro avenue was full of people who shouted defiance at the distant American fleet, yelling, "Shoot away," "Why don't you shoot?" etc.

When the news of the capture of the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura, by the United States cruiser Nashville, twenty miles off Key West, reached here, Admiral Manterola, the Spanish naval commander, wished to prevent the sailing of the American steamer Saratoga, but Captain General Blanco was opposed to this step and she was allowed to sail.

It was estimated this afternoon that

there were from 4,000 to 5,000 men under arms in Havana proper. The district outside of Havana at the same time was held by the battalions of engineers.

Everything breathed war. Armed men were to be seen on all sides, the batteries were alive with artillerymen and carriages and pedestrians were not permitted to pass certain places and outside of the Vedado district, no movement at all was allowed.

Scout boats were sent out from the harbor, always in a straight line and they were coming and going throughout the night.

Coasting steamers have been forbidden to leave ports on the north coast of the island.

General Arolas, the military commander of Havana, has issued orders for the establishment of patriotic committees to prevent criminal acts in case of a panic during the siege, or should the city be bombarded. The loyal authorities and the priests have been appointed on these committees, which will have full power to pass sentence upon lawbreakers and to carry out the sentences imposed. Indeed, the only thing necessary is to notify the interested parties of their crimes and of the sentences imposed upon them. The carrying out of the decisions of the patriotic committees will be very prompt.

All doctors, lawyers and professional men have been compelled to render service to the government under penalty of being most severely dealt with.

ANOTHER STORY OF IT.

Correspondent Says People Are Rushing Out of the City or to the Fortifications.

New York, April 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana, timed Friday, 5 p. m., says:

From the hills of Guanajay, I saw United States warships this afternoon. They are advancing on Havana from the westward. The news has reached Moro castle. There all is alert, but fear is in the hearts of the city's defenders.

Havana's weak point lies dead ahead of the American fleet. The course of the ships is in direct accordance with the plan of war which the Herald first published.

It means—and everybody admits it—the bombardment of Havana unless the city surrenders in sight of a superior force.

General Blanco, in full uniform, which he has worn about two days in the last two months, is at the Santa Clara battery, the strongest of the city's defenses. With him are all the officers of his staff and the chief officers of all the regular and volunteer regiments.

Orderlies are rushing through the city shouting the call to arms, and carrying orders to the batteries and reports to the captain general.

Ominous is the situation. Everybody grants that fact, but everybody is rushing out of the city or to its fortifications. The number who have sought the latter places to fight is enormous.

The United States ships could not possibly select a better place for landing than they can find in the neighborhood to which they are pointing.

Blanco realizes the danger, and has rushed large bodies of troops to Santa Clara. He has sent others by hurry to Vedado and Carmelo. The garrisons are weak there, and even with the reinforcements could not last long, because the defenses are not strong.

Troops could be landed there with little more than a skirmish and it is thought this will be the first place at which the Americans will strike.

Then, too, Blanco is fearful lest the first of the invaders come up the little river Almendarez, where they could make an undisputed landing a few miles to the westward of the city. The moment there is insignificant. The chief defense there is the old Castle de Alaraz.

Several regiments have been sent to the Playa de Mariano, where there is an important but undefended landing place. From that point a railroad runs to Havana.

Arolas, the military governor, is acting with Blanco, and both went out and made a reconnaissance in the direction of Mariano. The two, after leaving Santa Clara, went to the Relana battery.

All the guns at all of the fortifications are manned. The men have orders to stand by them all night. The attack is expected at daybreak.

ONLY MILITIAMEN WANTED.

Governor Stephens Will Call No Others Into Service From Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 23.—(Special.) Governor Stephens has not yet received the call from the president for troops. He and Adjutant General Bell expect it Monday. As they understand it, about 5,000 men will be asked for. General Bell has offers of enlistment throughout the state which will put 10,000 men in the N. G. M. in ten days. The governor and adjutant general desire to furnish all troops through N. G. M. channels, and when the present force is called into the service of the United States other regiments of the national guard will be formed. They expect the first call to take the four regiments of the national guard and all of these men will be called out, if necessary, to make up the required number. They will be delivered, General Bell says, at any point the president may indicate, and arrangements will be made to transport them quickly on receipt of call. All who desire to go to war from Missouri must join the national guard and be drilled in it before called out by the governor.

By Rev. Dr. Parkhurst.

"I am thoroughly in sympathy with the 'Keely cure.' The genuine Keely treatment is administered at the Keely Institute, Kansas City, Kas."

DR. RICHARDSON
Fixed mine, and he did it well. If your teeth bother you see him, and if they cannot be saved he will extract them painlessly with the aid of Kamm Vich, a wonderful preparation.

W. S. RICHARDSON, DENTIST,
N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut.
Room 17, Over Drug Store.

WAR ENTHUSIASM

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE IN MADRID.

MONEY PANIC COUNTERACTED

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER HAS BEEN DETERMINED UPON.

SPAIN TO MAKE A HARD FIGHT

HAS PUT FORTH HER WHOLE ENERGY FOR PROLONGED STRUGGLE.

Great Indignation Against England for Her Alleged Partiality Toward the United States—Ladies of the Aristocracy Work to Increase Navy Fund.

Madrid, April 23, 8 a. m.—The war enthusiasm continues here and in the provinces. The civil governor of Madrid, Senor Aguilera, appeared again last evening in the midst of the crowds in the streets and encouraged them to patriotic demonstrations.

The people invaded the theaters, orators appeared on the stages and patriotic speeches were delivered to the audiences, who heartily cheered the stirring utterances and sang in chorus the national and patriotic airs played by the bands.

While these popular ebullitions are proceeding, the ladies of the Spanish aristocracy, besides aiding in obtaining contributions to the national fund for the increase of the Spanish navy, are organizing religious associations under the auspices of the bishops for the purpose of holding day and night special services of prayer for the success of the Spanish arms, and the newspapers and clergy will use the press and the pulpit to keep the patriotism of Spain up to its present pitch of enthusiasm.

The panic on stock exchange has been counteracted by supreme efforts upon the part of the financiers. The tone of the bourse has notably improved, and the rush to the banks to exchange notes into silver has been stopped by the determination of the treasury officials to allow the free coinage of silver. Some bankers have been offered a premium on notes.

There is no lack of evidence that Spain has put forth her whole energy for a prolonged struggle.

Great indignation continues to be expressed against Great Britain, which is regarded as being partial toward the United States and unfriendly to Spain.

The Liberal, referring to the attitude of Great Britain, says: "Great Britain is never interested and must have secret undertakings with the United States, which should make the European powers open their eyes."

Continuing, the Liberal points out that a prolonged war will be more injurious to British and American trade and industries than to the trades industries of Spain, and that "should Spain lack foreign coal she will find supplies at home."

The Archbishop of Valladolid has arrived here. He says he deeply regrets the attack which was made upon General Woodford's train at Valladolid while the United States minister was on his way to France.

New York, April 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says: A wave of red-hot enthusiasm swept over this place with the departure of the American minister. The demonstration upon the station platform yesterday was the first of a series that lasted well into the small hours of the morning. Every time a dozen or more people form into a group someone is sure to give the signal, and "Viva Espana" is cried until all are hoarse.

An incident happened that is unfavorable to the people's superstitions, as are all races with Latin blood in their veins. The handsome building of the New York Equitable Life Assurance Company stands at the corner of the Calle de Alcala and Calle de Sevilla. High up on the facade and just below the dome stood last night an American eagle, keeping guard with outstretched wings over the starred and striped shield of the United States.

Underneath it, fastened to the balcony, was a flagstaff, where on festivals and holidays the American flag usually floated.

The angry crowd assembled before the building howling for the American ensign to be torn down. As the hour went on the crowd became denser. The Spanish flag was run out on the pole and was greeted with wild cheers. Finally two men climbed up to the obnoxious eagle and shield and succeeded at last in tearing down the emblem.

This they flung to the crowd below, which was waiting with frantic impatience to tear it to pieces, but in its fall the eagle, with its starry shield, tore away the Spanish flag, and both came to the ground together.

There was a hush of dismay for a moment. Then some one caught up the flag and waved it aloft, while the crowd swept around it with shouts and even sobs of enthusiasm.

Senor Rosillo, director of the Equitable agency, made a speech from the balcony, stating that all the employees in the building were Spanish, and that the institution was mortgaged upon the lives of Spanish subjects. The building was now bright with waving Spanish flags.

A conference of leading bankers, convoked by the minister of finance, Senor Puigcerver, was held to-night, at which Senor Puigcerver appealed to the bankers to stop the bourse panic. Those present agreed to do their utmost to bring about the desired result.

About 10,000,000 pesetas has been subscribed to the fund in aid of the navy. The general feeling to-day has been some-

By Dr. J. K. Baudry, LL. D.

"It has been my good fortune, for several years, to be thoroughly intimate and conversant with Dr. Leslie B. Keely's cure of the opium and liquor habits. I consider his success marvelous—more so than any words are adequate to express. I have sent the doctor not less than one hundred patients in whom I was personally interested. They have gone to him physically and morally wrecked, and in a few short weeks have returned in vigorous health and perfectly cured, with not the slightest proclivity or the least craving for their former vicious indulgence."

The genuine Keely treatment is administered at the Keely Institute, Kansas City, Kas.

what brighter; but El Nacional (Conservative) publishes a pessimistic article accusing the government of being in a state of unpreparedness, the consequence of which breeds the press.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, in an interview to-day, described the seizure of the Buena Ventura as an act of play in that it occurred prior to a declaration of war, and expressed the belief that Great Britain would also protest against the seizure.

AT HISTORIC CHICKAMAUGA.

Troops Pouring Into Chattanooga by Companies, Battalions and Regiments.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 23.—Major General Brooke to-day moved his headquarters from the Reade house in Chattanooga to the Chickamauga battlefield. His camp baggage and tents arrived yesterday and were erected at the point selected on the east slope of Lytle hill, and together with his staff officers, Captain Richards and Lieutenants Deane and McKenna, General Brooke entered into the life of an army on the field.

The work of unloading the soldiers and their camp equipments as they arrived at Chickamauga park to-day proceeded under adverse circumstances. A heavy rain fell during the night, soaking the fields and making the clay roads slippery and in places so soft as to render difficult the hauling of the heavy army wagons with their loads. But very little time was lost on this account. As fast as the troops arrived, they were rapidly assigned their camping positions, their baggage unloaded and tents erected.

A notable addition was made to the soldiers at Chickamauga to-day by the arrival over the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis road of the Ninth regiment of cavalry from Fort Robinson, Neb., commanded by Colonel Henry. This regiment is composed exclusively of colored troops and has seen as much bitter service as any in the army. Its rescue of the Seventh cavalry and light battery F, First artillery, at Pine Ridge agency during the Sioux uprising of the winter of 1890-91, was most remarkable, the troops riding 100 miles through deep snow between sunrise and sunset and completely surprising the Indians.

Troop H, of the First cavalry, from Fort Sill, sixty men, in command of Major Force, came in over the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis and were at once sent out to the park. Later in the day the Seventh infantry from Fort Logan, Col., came in. Many more are expected before midnight and by to-morrow a good sized army will be under tents at the park.

All day long trains filled with soldiers kept arriving over the different roads, almost blocking the yard at times, while thousands of people on the streets and along the railroad tracks cheered themselves hoarse. With the last section of the Ninth cavalry came Companies D and I, of the Sixth cavalry, from Fort Robinson, Neb. Light Battery F, Fifth artillery, from Tyler sound, had pulled in over the Southern. Over that road also arrived three trains with eight companies—A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H—of the Eighth infantry, from Fort Russell, Wyo., 500 men, including twenty-four officers, a band of thirty pieces and a hospital corps, in command of Colonel Van Horn.

Before daylight the following troops now on their way to Chickamauga will have arrived:

Batteries C and F, Third artillery, from the Presidio, San Francisco; the Second infantry, from Forts Keogh, Harrison and Yates; Troops B and I, Second cavalry, from Fort Logan, Col.; Companies C, E, F and G, of the Third cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; eight troops of the Tenth cavalry from Fort Assiniboine; Troops A and I, First cavalry, from Fort Huachuca, A. T.; Light Battery K, First artillery, from Galveston, and Light Battery B, Fourth artillery, from Jackson barracks, La.

Ten times her quota.

Oklahoma Could Furnish That Many Volunteers—Quota Is Over Six Hundred.

Guthrie, O. T., April 23.—(Special.) Governor Barnes has been receiving offers of companies of volunteers all day by telegraph, mail and courier, and it is now certain that the territory will be ready to furnish ten times her quota of troops. The governor sent the following telegrams to-day:

"Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:—The population of Oklahoma is at least 333,000. If apportionment on call for volunteers be based strictly on population, we should be entitled to over 600 hundred, but we want a distinctive Oklahoma regiment, and I can place full regiment in rendezvous in a few days."

"To Hon. C. N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:—If president calls for volunteers, I ask your good offices to urge that Oklahoma be allowed to furnish at least one full regiment infantry. Can perfect organization first regiment in few days. Have reliable offer of men for regiment cavalry, battery, light artillery and additional regiment infantry if desired."

MORE KANSAS VOLUNTEERS.

Captain Harshberger, of 14 Years' Service, Wants to Raise a Company at Independence.

Independence, Kas., April 23.—(Special.) Captain W. C. Harshberger, of this city, to-day telegraphed to Governor Leedy for authority to raise a company of volunteers from this place. The captain is a veteran of fourteen years' service in the regular and volunteer army, and has certainly had enough of military training. He says he already knows of thirty-five or forty men who are anxious to enlist and is confident that the company can be raised in a short time and be ready for action.

CHAPLAIN FOR THE IOWA.

Father Maurice J. Dorney Will Leave Chicago Monday for the Fleet Before Havana.

Chicago, April 23.—Father Maurice J. Dorney, pastor of St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic church, Chicago, to-day secured a commission from the United States government as chaplain and will leave Monday to join the fighting men with Captain Robby D. Evans, on the battleship Iowa, in front of Havana. Father Dorney is widely known throughout this country and Ireland. He is a particular friend of Michael Davitt, the well known Irish member of parliament.

Father Dorney was the temporary chairman of the Philadelphia convention at which the Irish National League of America was organized and was he who carried over to London and delivered to Mr. Labouchere and Sir Charles Russell, now

R. H. WILLIAMS
537, 539, 541 and 543 Main Street.
Telephone 667.

THE AMERICAN-SPANISH WAR!